

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4781. 一月十八日七千四

日二十一月二年西英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 10TH MARCH, 1873.

拜月 號十月三英 港

PRICE \$1 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

March 7, MARIELES, Spain, str., 205, R. A. Zavala, Manila, 6th March, General. MEDIEOS & Co.

March 8, FEAT BENTOS, Peru, ship, 471, Angel Fuerte, Callao 29th December, Ballast. —ORDER.

March 8, HISTORIAN, Brit. str., 1,850, Tutton, Calcutta 20th February, Penang 26th, and Singapore 2nd March, General. JADEINE, MATHESON & Co.

March 9, CHINA, German str., 642, Hong Kong, Whampoa 8th March, General. SIEMESSE & Co.

March 9, VILLACARIA, Spain, bg., 222, Juan Bautista, Manila 1st March, Saparwood. —LANDSTEIN & Co.

March 9, GUSTAVE, German brig, 360, Bosphorus, Macassar, 7th February, Ballast. —ORDER.

March 9, JAPAN, Brit. str., 1,855, De Smith, Calcutta 21st February, Penang 26th, and Singapore 1st March, General. D. SASCOON, Sons & Co.

Departures.

March 8, H.I.C.M. corvette TA-AN-LAN, for a cruise.

March 8, H.M.S. EINGDOVE for Canton.

March 8, BOMBAY, str., for Yokohama.

March 8, AVOCET, str., for Shanghai.

March 8, TRAFALGAR, str., for Singapore.

March 8, NORNA, str., for Swatow.

March 8, EMMERALDA, str., for Manila.

March 9, ELIZA HUNTING, str., for Saigon.

March 9, FORMOSA, for Saigon.

March 9, JOACHIM CHRISTIAN, for Callao.

March 9, PORT. cor. DUQUE DE PALMELLA, for Macao.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MABOR STR.

ELIZA HUNTING, str., for Saigon.

EMERALDA, str., for Manila.

JOACHIM CHRISTIAN, for Callao.

FORMOSA, for Saigon.

TRAFalgar, str., for Singapore.

Passengers.

Per Kray Bentos, from Calcutta, 8 Chinese.

Per Mariviles, from Manila, Messrs. Alberto, Gornales, Andres Ortol, and G. Sander.

Per Historian, str., from Calcutta, &c., Messrs. Hart, Lucas and 133 Chinese deck.

Japan, str., from Calcutta, &c., From Calcutta—Miss H. M. C. Moore, Miss Collock, Dr. Hawtorn, Reed, E. Morton, R. N. L. Lewis, Denis and Forsyth. From Penang—Mr. Anthony and 301 Chinese.

Per Avoca, str., for Shanghai—Mrs. A. Head and child, and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, 2 children and native servant, Messrs. G. Head and servant, Fraunce, Hippolyte and Allen, and 150 Chinese.

Per BOMBAY, str., for Manila—Messrs. Boulton, Dr. Schaefer, H. B. Henley, Dale, Sirman and Trichol, and 11 Chinese.

Per TRAFALGAR, str., for Singapore, 268 Chinese deck.

Per Formosa, for Saigon, 20 Chinese deck.

Per Joachim Christian, for Callao, 10 Chinese deck.

Per Eliza Hunting, str., for Saigon, 60 Chinese deck.

Reports.

The Spanish brig *Villacaria* reports left Manila on 1st March, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The Spanish steamer *Mariviles* reports left Manila on 5th March, had fresh N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 20th February, Penang on the 26th, and Singapore on 2nd March at 8 a.m., had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The British steamer *Japan* reports left Calcutta on 21st February, Penang on the 27th and Singapore on 1st March. From Calcutta to Singapore calms and light variable sea and fine weather; from thence to arrival had strong N.E. monsoon.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale. The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 20th February, Penang on the 26th, and Singapore on 2nd March at 8 a.m., had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 20th February, Penang on the 26th, and Singapore on 2nd March at 8 a.m., had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The British steamer *Japan* reports left Calcutta on 21st February, Penang on the 27th and Singapore on 1st March. From Calcutta to Singapore calms and light variable sea and fine weather; from thence to arrival had strong N.E. monsoon.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 20th February, Penang on the 26th, and Singapore on 2nd March at 8 a.m., had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Japan* reports left Calcutta on 21st February, Penang on the 27th and Singapore on 1st March. From Calcutta to Singapore calms and light variable sea and fine weather; from thence to arrival had strong N.E. monsoon.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 20th February, Penang on the 26th, and Singapore on 2nd March at 8 a.m., had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Japan* reports left Calcutta on 21st February, Penang on the 27th and Singapore on 1st March. From Calcutta to Singapore calms and light variable sea and fine weather; from thence to arrival had strong N.E. monsoon.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 20th February, Penang on the 26th, and Singapore on 2nd March at 8 a.m., had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Japan* reports left Calcutta on 21st February, Penang on the 27th and Singapore on 1st March. From Calcutta to Singapore calms and light variable sea and fine weather; from thence to arrival had strong N.E. monsoon.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 20th February, Penang on the 26th, and Singapore on 2nd March at 8 a.m., had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Japan* reports left Calcutta on 21st February, Penang on the 27th and Singapore on 1st March. From Calcutta to Singapore calms and light variable sea and fine weather; from thence to arrival had strong N.E. monsoon.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 20th February, Penang on the 26th, and Singapore on 2nd March at 8 a.m., had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Japan* reports left Calcutta on 21st February, Penang on the 27th and Singapore on 1st March. From Calcutta to Singapore calms and light variable sea and fine weather; from thence to arrival had strong N.E. monsoon.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 20th February, Penang on the 26th, and Singapore on 2nd March at 8 a.m., had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Japan* reports left Calcutta on 21st February, Penang on the 27th and Singapore on 1st March. From Calcutta to Singapore calms and light variable sea and fine weather; from thence to arrival had strong N.E. monsoon.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 20th February, Penang on the 26th, and Singapore on 2nd March at 8 a.m., had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Japan* reports left Calcutta on 21st February, Penang on the 27th and Singapore on 1st March. From Calcutta to Singapore calms and light variable sea and fine weather; from thence to arrival had strong N.E. monsoon.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 20th February, Penang on the 26th, and Singapore on 2nd March at 8 a.m., had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Japan* reports left Calcutta on 21st February, Penang on the 27th and Singapore on 1st March. From Calcutta to Singapore calms and light variable sea and fine weather; from thence to arrival had strong N.E. monsoon.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 20th February, Penang on the 26th, and Singapore on 2nd March at 8 a.m., had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Japan* reports left Calcutta on 21st February, Penang on the 27th and Singapore on 1st March. From Calcutta to Singapore calms and light variable sea and fine weather; from thence to arrival had strong N.E. monsoon.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 20th February, Penang on the 26th, and Singapore on 2nd March at 8 a.m., had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Japan* reports left Calcutta on 21st February, Penang on the 27th and Singapore on 1st March. From Calcutta to Singapore calms and light variable sea and fine weather; from thence to arrival had strong N.E. monsoon.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 20th February, Penang on the 26th, and Singapore on 2nd March at 8 a.m., had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Japan* reports left Calcutta on 21st February, Penang on the 27th and Singapore on 1st March. From Calcutta to Singapore calms and light variable sea and fine weather; from thence to arrival had strong N.E. monsoon.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 20th February, Penang on the 26th, and Singapore on 2nd March at 8 a.m., had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Japan* reports left Calcutta on 21st February, Penang on the 27th and Singapore on 1st March. From Calcutta to Singapore calms and light variable sea and fine weather; from thence to arrival had strong N.E. monsoon.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 20th February, Penang on the 26th, and Singapore on 2nd March at 8 a.m., had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Japan* reports left Calcutta on 21st February, Penang on the 27th and Singapore on 1st March. From Calcutta to Singapore calms and light variable sea and fine weather; from thence to arrival had strong N.E. monsoon.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 20th February, Penang on the 26th, and Singapore on 2nd March at 8 a.m., had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Japan* reports left Calcutta on 21st February, Penang on the 27th and Singapore on 1st March. From Calcutta to Singapore calms and light variable sea and fine weather; from thence to arrival had strong N.E. monsoon.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 20th February, Penang on the 26th, and Singapore on 2nd March at 8 a.m., had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Japan* reports left Calcutta on 21st February, Penang on the 27th and Singapore on 1st March. From Calcutta to Singapore calms and light variable sea and fine weather; from thence to arrival had strong N.E. monsoon.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Historian* reports left Calcutta on 20th February, Penang on the 26th, and Singapore on 2nd March at 8 a.m., had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout.

The German brig *Gustave* reports left Manila on 1st February, had moderate N.E. monsoon till the 5th, then got strong to a gale.

The British steamer *Japan* reports left Calcutta on 21st February, Penang on the 27th and Singapore on 1st March. From Calcutta to Singapore calms and light variable sea and fine weather; from thence to arrival had strong N.E. monsoon.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and valuable information, the value of the CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY for 1873 has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH - OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also.

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for this Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and the COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, venting to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Parts, complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Post Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Macra - Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & CO. Soudan - QUELCH & CAMPBELL. Army - VILLIERS, NICHOLLS & CO. Formosa - VILLIERS, NICHOLLS & CO. Persia - HINDS & CO. Ningpo - KELLY & CO., Shanghai. Shanghai - KELLY & CO. Hanks and River Ports - HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY. Chafon and Newchow - HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY. Tientsin and Peking - HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY. The C. & J. TRADING CO. Haga, Osaka - The C. & J. TRADING CO. Yokohama - Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. " - Mr. E. J. MOSS, Japan Gazette Office. Manila - Messrs. J. DE LOYAGA & CO. Saloon - M. RIBEIRO & CO. Singapore - Straits Times Office. Calcutta - Englishman Office. London - Mr. F. ALBAN, Clement's Lane. - GEDDERT, 30, Cornhill. Messrs. TURNER & CO. San Francisco - Mr. L. P. FISHER, 31, Merchant's Exchange. New York - Messrs. S. M. PRATTING & CO. 37, Park-Row.

MARRIAGE.

On the 19th January, at Trieste, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Monsieur Gustave Lanhamer, ARTHUR D. SASSON, Esq. of 12, St. George's-place, Hyde-park, fifth son of the late David Sasson, Esq. of Bombay, to EUGENIE LOUISE, eldest daughter of the late gentleman Achille Perugia, of Trieste.

The Daily Press.

LONDON, MARCH 10TH, 1873.

The point which turned up for discussion at the recent meeting of the Hongkong Insurance Company, as to how the company should be constituted in order to secure the necessary attendance for conducting the business, is one of considerable importance, although not altogether new in Hongkong. The Chairman of the meeting, on finding that it was impossible to obtain the necessary attendance, probably took the best course in putting it to the shareholders present whether the business should go on; but it is to be questioned whether they would have come to object, seeing that a variety of reasons may cause individuals to be absent from any given meeting; and it might just as reasonably be considered an individual shareholder might argue that it was not necessary for him in particular to attend the meeting, as the deed of association provided that a sufficient number of shareholders should be present to be a guarantee to those who were absent that matters would be properly discussed at the meeting. Fortunately, the affairs of the Hongkong Insurance Company are so satisfactory, that it is not very likely that any one will be desirous to treat the matter in a captious spirit; but as pointed out by one of the shareholders at the meeting, the point brought

to notice is of considerable importance, as if anything turned up regarding which there was a difference of opinion among shareholders, the matter would be looked upon in a totally different light. Even as it is, it is rather awkward to discover that meetings have been held without the number of shareholders required by the deed of association being present.

The suggestion which was made at the meeting to use the difficulty for the future, by making arrangements that the number of shareholders to be present shall remain as heretofore, ten, but that the total number of shares be represented shall be one hundred, in place of five hundred, will probably prove satisfactory. The hitch has arisen chiefly from the fact of the shares being pretty evenly distributed, so that it becomes necessary to have something like one shareholder present for every five shares. Under such circumstances, it may be assumed that the interests of the Company, as a whole, will continue very well represented under the proposed new system. But there is another very simple means of avoiding the possibility of such a hitch occurring, which has been found to work satisfactorily in other companies, and might be adopted with advantage in addition to the plan proposed. It is that in the event of a sufficient number of shareholders not appearing the day they are called, the meeting shall be adjourned for a reasonable period, and that the adjourned meeting may proceed to business, even if there is not the quorum recognized as necessary at the first meeting.

This plan is simple, and, on the whole, fair; as no man can reasonably complain of not being represented at a meeting, if, after know-

ing that only a small number of shareholders have put in an appearance, he does not take the trouble to be present. Under these circumstances, the argument made by the Chairman at the recent meeting really applies, on an individual shareholder who knows from the fact of the first meeting being adjourned that there is likely to be only a small attendance, ought to take steps to be present at the adjourned meeting, if he is anxious that there should be full discussion of the business to be put through.

In a general way, the proviso as to the adjourned meeting is a useful one in respect to companies in China, where people are so often absent from an individual place that there is always likely to be some difficulty in procuring the necessary attendance. The business of the company must be transacted, and there ought to be perfect security against its at any time becoming impossible to do so in strict accordance with the original deed of association.

The steamer *Altona* arrived at Shanghai on the 7th inst., and the *South* and *Acantha* left that evening for Yow-nashoo. The two steamers are to be at the port of Yow-nashoo for half an hour, and the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man, was with him the whole time. A-chew, the other watchman, had got out of the tent with a light, while the robbers were approaching, and came back again, six yards distant, pointing the pistol at him, and said "If you follow us, and if we will shoot you." When he again made a report to the police at Yow-nashoo, the two defendants were in his view the whole of the time. Could not any how the other men were armed, as they were outside the tent in which he lived. His companion, named A-man

THE FUNCTIONS OF MISSIONARIES.

The Times (Jan. 4), in discussing Lord Lawrence's views on the missionary question, says: "It cannot, then, see why a missionary cannot be taught medicine, or some handicraft or agricultural industry. These things, like the gospel itself, belong to all countries, and are everywhere appreciated. Even at home we are discarding many prejudices in these matters, and nothing is more common now than to hear of great houses, full of large manufacturing establishments, built of wood, with many gentlemen having Bible classes and even leading public worship. India and Lord Lawrence know of the existence of the same order of volunteer Evangelists in Asia itself. With the changes past and impending, how it would be rash to assume that there will always be provision for the maintenance of such a special class as Lord Lawrence describes. What has hitherto been considered not only a great gain, but also a necessity, may now be of little value. What grounds, then, for limiting our efforts to the propagation of the gospel in India or any other country to the supply of a special class, 'lucky' because doing no vulgar work, 'disinterested' because paid? There are still those who bid us beware what we are about, because our empire trembles in the balance. Certainly it is a crisis. The empire was nearly passing away from us the other day and their history certainly would have written a chapter of its own if we had not written over even in our time? But we are bound for the great societies to move; for more subscriptions and larger collections for men to offer themselves to be educated for the ministry, and to work well in the British interests. If they come and if they go to India and convert their tens of thousands, that will answer the question. But will the question be answered?

CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM.

(Saturday Review).

We are quite ready to admit that decorum is in itself a good thing. The familiar spectacle of the drunkard, every person who did not fail to have a degrading and humiliating effect upon society to which they belonged, was, generally an advance that men should be ashamed of being seen in this vicious and filthy condition. But decorum may be in itself a snare, and it is well that the truth, however coarse, vulgar, and unpleasant it may be, should be faced. It must be remembered that the three-hundred-and-four-bottle men of other days were after all exceptions, men and a mere handful in the community, and that, although most men then thought little of getting drunk, there was with a great many an indulgence which they allowed themselves not, habitually, but on special occasions and with intervals between. The main difference between the drinking habits of the last generation and of the present would seem to be, that formerly men, when they sat down to drink, drank more at a time, while now men drink moderately, at a sitting, but in sips or dashes. The good habit is better than the old habit; but it is a question of expense only—a speculative interest. The important thing is, that the modern habit should be recognized as vicious and unwholesome. We are aware, that this is quite an old story now, and perhaps people may be tired of its repetition. Unfortunately the necessity for speaking of it does not appear to have diminished.

About a year ago the doctors published a declaration respecting alcohol, insisting that, as a medical practice, ought to be prescribed with the same care and precision as any other powerful drug, and as a medical practice it violated an article of diet was immediately rejected. The document also recommended legislation with a view to confine the use of alcohol within proper limits, and to promote habits of temperance. For our own part, we should be disposed to rely much more confidently on the personal influence of the doctors themselves than on any kind of legislation. Something may be done by law, but it is not in the power of the law to restrain the facilities for public drinking, and after all this is only making clear the onus of the plunger. Most reasonable persons will admit that the Licensing Act goes about as far in this direction as is practicable, if indeed it does not rather overshoot the mark. It is just because we are convinced of the powerlessness of legislation, because we distrust the law, that we return which does not spring from voluntary restraint, and an improved state of public opinion, which we feel bound once more, at the risk of weary iteration, to call attention to the subject. The Excise returns, the statistics of criminal offences, the warnings of the doctors, the frowsiness and excentricity of social life, the prevalence of nervous disorders, the crowded drinking-houses, and the marked increase of the number of receding drunkards in the streets, all point to the same conclusion. It is impossible to doubt the general insensibility of the working classes. Personal observation on this point may sometimes be misleading, but the same story comes from all parts of the country. As a rule, high wages seem to mean only more drinking and drinking means wife-beating at home and fighting in the streets. Mr. Vernon Harcourt, who objects to the stringency of the Licensing Act, appears to think it necessary to argue that the country is morally temperate and sober. We have as little liking for restrictive legislation as Mr. Harcourt, but we are equally sure of the powerlessness of legislation, because we distrust the law, and are shaming our eyes to unpleasant facts. It is necessary to distinguish between the bigotry and fanaticism of the teetotalers and the basis of truth which underlies their agitation. The evil which they denounce unashamedly exists, and even their violent and distempered imaginations can hardly exaggerate its magnitude. It may be reasonable to resist the tyrannical measures which the most abstemious are anxious to impose upon the country, but it is futile to pretend that the country is in this respect in a perfectly healthy condition. It is surely a consolation to be told that the vast increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquors is a proof of the prosperity of the nation. It is doubtful whether the present high rates of wages will be maintained; but, if they fall, the stimulus for stimulants which has already been developed will unfortunately remain. Anybody who reads the police reports will see the steady increase of such cases of drunkenness, especially among women, which can be traced to working. The present "reform" is a social movement which has contributed a woman supping with her husband and friend suddenly flung out of window, a man stabbed by his wife, a wife by her husband, a girl by her sweetheart. "Thank God Christ is over it" we heard a poor woman say the other day, as she stood by her staggering husband up the steps of a railway station.

We are quite of one mind with the Bishop of Peterborough, who says it is necessary to choose, freedom is better than slavery, but it is not impossible for people to be free and sober, too.

The criminal statistics compiled by the police show an increase of more than forty per cent, in the convictions for drunkenness before the magistrates in England and Wales in 1871 as compared with the average of the previous ten years.

The Excise and Customs returns show a vast increase in the consumption of all kinds of spirit, and the consumption especially of spirits.

The country has been thriven, wages have been high, and the sum total of expenditure has been spent chiefly in liquor. These are not pleasant facts, and they hardly confirm those pretty theories of social progress of which we hear so much.

But progress has been said to be like a wave which sometimes seems to retire even in the course of advancing, and this may perhaps be only one of the backward movements of social improvement. As far as we can see, there is nothing to be done with the matter except to direct the public to the facts, and leave them to make their impression on the public mind.

It is necessary nowadays for the working-man to get drunk in the old way, "like a lord," but the other classes, though they bear themselves more disrepectfully, suffer for their potations in other ways. Brandy and soda, bitter ale, and glasses of sherry, nips, and pegs, and drams, keep up a perpetual irritation and excitement which, added to the cares and worries of life, and the fatigues of social life, when cut the nerves, and are apt to bring on hysteria or paralysis. The doctors who are aware of the spreading evil, might do much to check it, and their duty in the matter was certainly not exhausted by the signing of the declaration of a year ago. The lesson needs to be constantly and emphatically enforced. The evil should be probed to its root, in neglect of sanitary and distictive rules, and the forced pace of social and especially of business life. The attempt to get through a day's work in five minutes, and to make means the craving for stimulants. People, though they have more health than they used to have, get less rest, and rest is what they want.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Trobin has sailed and received the permission of the French Government to retire definitively from the navy.

William Keys of Hailstead, Essex, who was present at the battle of Waterloo, has just died in the Hailstead Workhouse. At the time of his death he was 82 years of age.

John F. Flanagan on board this ship, bound for China, was killed in the final battle of the Nile. "I'm here to tell you," said his son, showing himself on deck, "that the gallant Nelson, looking satisfied, 'let the battle proceed.' That story is Pat's."

A Terrier paper says: "We have been nattered by who stopped publishing the list of marriages issued by the clerks. Because doing no

harm, it is not worth to assume that there will always be provision for the maintenance of such a special class as Lord Lawrence describes.

What has hitherto been considered not only a great gain, but also a necessity, may now be of little value. What grounds, then, for limiting our efforts to the propagation of the gospel in India or any other country to the supply of a special class, 'lucky' because doing no vulgar work, 'disinterested' because paid?

There are still those who bid us beware what we are about, because our empire trembles in the balance. Certainly it is a crisis. The empire was nearly passing away from us the other day and their history certainly would have written a chapter of its own if we had not written over even in our time?

But we are bound for the great societies to move; for more subscriptions and larger collections for men to offer themselves to be educated for the ministry, and to work well in the British interests.

If they come and if they go to India and convert their tens of thousands, that will answer the question. But will the question be answered?

—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MAXON, 9, 1873.

Closing rates—New Patna, \$6481 to \$6538, cash and credit; Old Patna, \$6564 to \$6635, cash and credit; New Benares, \$5771 to \$5834, cash and credit; Old Benares, \$6101 to \$6155, cash and credit; Malwa, \$590 to \$600.

Messrs. Apcar & Co.'s circular, dated Calcutta, 10th February, states—"The 2nd Optum Sal of the year will be held on the 9th instant, when 2,135 chums Patna and 1,375 chums Benares will be sold at the following rates: Benares highest Rs. 1,395, lowest Rs. 1,370, average Rs. 1,350, lowest Rs. 1,295; Hoora, sold highest Rs. 1,355, lowest Rs. 1,290, average Rs. 1,329.11. The result shows a decline on the averages of last sale of Rs. 21,014 for Patna, and an advance of Rs. 1,682 for Benares. After the sale the market fluctuated, and for Patna as high as Rs. 1,400 was touched, Benares Rs. 1,300. Prices, however, fell again, and quotations for Patna, Patna, Rs. 1,350; Benares, 1,270 per obol. The steamers Jan and Historian carry as under:

Japan—for Hongkong, 1,490

Singapore, 95

Penang, 10

S. or H'kong, 30

P. S. or H'kong, 10

P. or Sing, 109

1,334 chests.

Historian—for Hongkong, 775

Singapore, 75

Penang, 15

S. or H'kong, 5

P. S. or H'kong, 15

P. or Sing, 20

906 chests.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand, —

Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, —

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5 to 4/5

Credits, at 6 months' sight, 4/5 to 4/5

Documentary Bills, at 6 months' —

sight, — 4/5 to 4/5

ON NEW YORK.—

Private, 5 months' sight, —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight, 25/4

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 5 days' sight, 23/4

ON SINGAPORE.—Bank, 3 days' sight, —

Bank, 15 days' sight, — 74

Bank, 30 days' sight, — 75

Private, 30 days' sight, — 75

SHAKES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares, — 53

per cent, premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares — 51, per cent, premium.

China and Japan Insurance Company's Shares, — 51, per cent, premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares, — 54, per cent, premium, ex div.

Victoria Insurance Company's Shares, — 54, per cent, premium, ex div.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares, — 9 per cent, discount, ex div.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares, — 35 per cent, premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Tls. 190 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares, — 46 per cent, discount.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares, — 46 per cent, discount.

Hongkong Telephone Company's Shares, — 52 per share.

Calcutta Sugar Company's Shares, — 56 per share.

Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon Sugar Company's Shares, — 56 per share, discount, ex div.

Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon Sugar Company's Shares, — 56 per share, discount, ex div.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares, — 35 per cent, premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Tls. 190 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares, — 46 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares, — 46 per cent, discount.

Hongkong Telephone Company's Shares, — 52 per share.

Calcutta Sugar Company's Shares, — 56 per share.

Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon Sugar Company's Shares, — 56 per share, discount, ex div.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares, — 35 per cent, premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Tls. 190 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares, — 46 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares, — 46 per cent, discount.

Hongkong Telephone Company's Shares, — 52 per share.

Calcutta Sugar Company's Shares, — 56 per share.

Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon Sugar Company's Shares, — 56 per share, discount, ex div.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares, — 35 per cent, premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Tls. 190 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares, — 46 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares, — 46 per cent, discount.

Hongkong Telephone Company's Shares, — 52 per share.

Calcutta Sugar Company's Shares, — 56 per share.

Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon Sugar Company's Shares, — 56 per share, discount, ex div.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares, — 35 per cent, premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Tls. 190 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares, — 46 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares, — 46 per cent, discount.

Hongkong Telephone Company's Shares, — 52 per share.

Calcutta Sugar Company's Shares, — 56 per share.

Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon Sugar Company's Shares, — 56 per share, discount, ex div.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares, — 35 per cent, premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Tls. 190 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares, — 46 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares, — 46 per cent, discount.

Hongkong Telephone Company's Shares, — 52 per share.

Calcutta Sugar Company's Shares, — 56 per share.

Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon Sugar Company's Shares, — 56 per share, discount, ex div.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares, — 35 per cent, premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Tls. 190 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares, — 46 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares, — 46 per cent, discount.

Hongkong Telephone Company's Shares, — 52 per share.

Calcutta Sugar Company's Shares

Extracts.

ROUND THE WORLD.

Mr. Thomas Cook, writing on board the Pacific steamship *Colorado*, under date Nov. 6, continues his interesting account of the journey now being taken round the world by a party of tourists under his guidance:—

"Assuming that my letter from San Francisco reached you, and was honoured with a place in *The Times*, I avail myself of the transparency of the Pacific and the expectation of meeting a returning mail steamer to add a few particulars on American travel, which I think will be of service to strangers visiting the United States, especially those who complete a tour round the world. Railroads and hotels are the two great essentials of ease and comfort in American travel, and these institutions differ in their management and provisions from European accommodation. I will endeavour to note some of the most prominent advantages and disadvantages of Americans as compared with English railroads.

"The transition from railroads and steam-barges to hotels is in many American cities, a very expensive affair, and requires travel-wives who wish to be economical to be wide awake. On our landing at New York the proprietor of the coach that works in connection with our hotel wanted \$3 a head for party, but would not accept \$2—nearly \$8. So we engaged an express wagon to go to the city of the 'Tatter-day Saints' as it used to be to go to Rome in the 'Holy Week,' when the most exacting charges were made on visitors. In winding up these notes on railway accommodation and charges, I think the companies on both sides of the Atlantic may learn lessons of mutual advantage.

"The transition from railroads and steam-

barges to hotels is in many American cities, a very expensive affair, and requires travel-wives who wish to be economical to be wide awake. On our landing at New York the proprietor of the coach that works in connection with our hotel wanted \$3 a head for party, but would not accept \$2—nearly \$8. So we engaged an express wagon to go to the city of the 'Tatter-day Saints' as it used to be to go to Rome in the 'Holy Week,' when the most exacting charges were made on visitors. In winding up these notes on railway accommodation and charges, I think the companies on both sides of the Atlantic may learn lessons of mutual advantage.

"On the steamers our meals are served with the utmost regularity, and all our waiters are China boys, quick of perception; cheerful in their services, and quiet as lambs. Those who turn out early in the morning can get coffee from 7 to 8 o'clock; at 9 a substantial breakfast is served; lunch at 1; dinner at 6, and tea at 8.30. With the thermometer at 66 to 72, it's pretty hard work to respond to all the calls of the gong. Our life on the Pacific is very monotonous; we have scarcely had a sea since we left the Golden Gate of California. Flocks of stamping birds, with wings at least six feet from tip to tip, followed us a long way, but have given up the chase; half a dozen sharks tried once their swimming powers against the Colorado, but we beat them. For three days we have made just the same gauge speed of 206 miles a day; all is tranquil and serene, and in five times 24 hours we made 1,030 miles out of the 4,780 on a straight line to Yokohama. Our monotony has been twice broken by crises of 'Fire' but these crises have only been utilized to call up the officers and crew for exercise; and it is quite amusing to see the China boys rush out from hatchways and a passage available port hole and take up hatchets, buckets, and apply the hose, fore, aft, and amidships. Our good Captain Warsaw commands humanity with stern discipline, and every morning and evening inspects every part of the ship with the keenest eye for dust or irregularity. But of all scrubbers and dusters I never saw the like of John Chapman. In addition to our 50 cabin passengers, including the Japanese Prince and party lately in England, we have about 500 steerage passengers, most of whom are Chinese, returning home to live on the 300 or 400 dollars they have made by gold washing, mining, clothes washing, ironing, and other domestic engagements. All are quiet and gentle, not a rowdy fellow among them.

"We have given a fair trial to the hotel and refreshment room arrangements, and between New York and San Francisco, and for various reasons I give the preference to American hotels over those of other countries. The prices paid have varied from \$3 to \$4 dollars a day at the Grand Central, New York; the International, Niagara; the Russell, Detroit; the Sherman, Chicago; the Walker, Salt Lake City; and the Grand, San Francisco. The supplies of food at all these houses were simply enormous, and our greatest difficulty has been to select what to eat and what to avoid from bills of fare showing from 50 to 100 varieties. The American plan is to order about a dozen dishes of fish, meats, vegetables, bread, &c.; a small portion is eaten from each dish and the 'leavings' go on outside till well. This service is repeated at least three times a day, besides which a supplement can be had in the shape of tea or coffee, cakes, fruit, &c., for supper. But the best feature of the American hotel tables is that relating to drinks. On every table large jugs of red water are placed, and tea and coffee can be had with every meal; but though the bill of fare generally has a wine list printed on the back, there is no positive obligation to drink, and custom does not sanction the habit of taking wine and strong drinks with meals. The bar is quite a separate arrangement of the hotel, and frequently in the hands of another proprietor. Americans, if they drink at all, frequently 'take a drink at the bar counter before they go into the dining saloon'; but the dinner table is free from that slavery and exactness often seen at English tables where some old and fat Englishman, and told her to walk out of that house. The schoolmaster said he would like to interfere, but I would not let him say a word. He said I was a fool, and I took him down, and made him holler in short order. I talk the strate to him. I told him I'd show how he'd learn my darter grammar. I got the natives together, and I reckoned him off in a hurry, and I reckoned that be no grammar teachin' in these parts soon."

THE TEACHING OF GRAMMAR NOT ALLOWED.

"I have been sending my daughter Nancy to school, and recently I went over to the school to see how she was gettin' along, and I seed things I didn't like by no means. The schoolmaster was larnin' her things entirely out of the line of edification, and as I think, improper. I set a while in that schoolhouse, and I heered one class say their lesson. The lesson that Nancy said was nuttin' but the foolish kind of talk; the redicul' word she said was 'I love.' I looked right at her for being so improper, but she went right on and said, 'thou lovest and he loves.' And I reckoned her never heard such righromore as the love—love, love, love, and neither but love. She said one time 'I did love.' Sez I, 'Who did you love?' The schoolmaster laffed, but I didn't say to be off, and said, 'Who did you want to be off, and said, 'Who did you love, Nancy?'. The schoolmaster said he would love when Nancy had finished the lesson. This sorter pacyed me, and Nancy went on with her awful love talk. It was said and was every word. She said, 'I might, but I would love.' I stopped her again, and said I reckoned I would see about that, and told her to walk out of that house. The schoolmaster tried to interfere, but I would not let him say a word. He said I was a fool, and I took him down, and made him holler in short order. I talk the strate to him. I told him I'd show how he'd learn my darter grammar. I got the natives together, and I reckoned him off in a hurry, and I reckoned that be no grammar teachin' in these parts soon."

PRINCE ARTHUR AND KING JOHN.

Whether encouraged by the papal censure which John's divorce brought upon him, or by the assistance now eagerly offered him by Hugo Le Brun, Philip Augustus now renewed a claim which, according to two chroniclers, had been checked three years before by the treachery of a Castellan in Maine. The halo which our great dramatist has thrown round the cause of Arthur has in some degree extended even to his pretensions to be a champion. Yet we must do Philip Augustus the justice to admit, that, knew as he was, he does not seem to have indulged in so transparently hypocritical pretences as those which Shakespeare assigns to him. He avowedly based his support to Arthur on the refusal of John to do homage to him, Philip for Normandy. Whatever, therefore, of sympathy that may be possible to give to the struggle for the independence of their country of a race which had spent its life in crushing out the independence of others, may be fairly due to the Normans at this crisis. With Anjou and Maine the case was different. There the support given by the leading men to Arthur seems to have been as decided as the acceptance of John in Normandy and England, and thus even in their own death-struggle the Normans were trampling on the freedom of weaker provinces. Their own fate, though not fully accomplished till some eight or nine years later, was probably decided by the great event which concluded the invasion. Arthur's attempt to bring Poitiers ended in his defeat, capture, and removal to a fortress in Falaise. Had the evidence of the death of this unfortunate prince rested merely on the French rumours of which some of our chroniclers speak, one might perhaps set it down as a scandal, though even then as a very plausible one, but, seeing the effect which the disappearance of Arthur produced in Normandy, and the obvious superficial advantages to be gained for John by his death, and the absence of even a rumour of Arthur's re-appearance, the presumption rises almost to certainty that a man who had rebelled against an over-indulgent father, betrayed a generous and truthful brother, and who was faithless to a wife whom he had won by force, would not have dodged long as to the method to be pursued by a rebellious nephew. In Normandy, at any rate, there seems little reason to doubt that the murder was generally credited, and thus the birthplace of the event which tended finally to sever the connexion between his two kingdoms. The King of France summoned John as his vassal to answer for the death of the Prince, and pressed forward more eagerly to the conquest of Normandy. John, on the other hand, hesitated, and the nobles began already to waver in their allegiance to one who could 'dare to look on slaughter, but dare not look on war.' From *Popular English Leaders*, by C. Edmund Maurice.

"The third-class arrangement of the American lines compares very disadvantageously with the English third-class. The emigrant train is worked separately, or consists of cars attached to freight trains, and the time allotted to the journey from New York to San Francisco is about 14 days.

"Hard times for poor settlers who have perhaps sold all they possessed, or borrowed, or depend on charity for the means of getting to a country which owes much of its prosperity to settlers from other lands. We saw an illustration of the troubles of this class in the case of a poor woman and child, who were turned out of the car in which second-class passengers were riding, and would have to wait at a way-side station nearly a day for the emigrant train. Many such, with children, have to spend wretched days and nights on hard boards, with pelicans scanty food, before they reach their destination in the Western States, where they are going to enrich railroad companies by the exploitation of their lands and the new territories of the States. In reference to this class of travellers, and to all the humbler classes, the English system offers decided advantages over the American. The spirited example set by the Midland Company last April, and copied by nearly all others of 'Third class' by all trains, has been the greatest boon ever offered to the large class of travellers whose time is equally valuable to them as that of the wealthy, and who have less money to spend on necessary refreshments on a long journey. This is a matter that must soon engage the consideration of American railroad companies, and they cannot afford to risk their popularity and good repute by allowing John Bull to keep ahead of them.

"The refreshment rooms are, between the Atlantic and the Pacific are generally well supplied with every variety of the best food, fruits, &c., and the attendance is of the very best character. Along the line of railway over the prairies, the Rocky Mountains, and at the summit of the Sierra Nevada, we were astonished to observe the amplitude of the supplies and the smart activity of the waiters of all kinds and colours—American and English white men, decently attired, and becoming maidens, negroes of every shade of colour, and Chinamen clothed from head to foot in frocks of snowy whiteness. The re-

freshment car was only attached for two meals, on the Burlington and Missouri River line, but the three unprinted stopping places for the day were generally well timed, and we had always a clear 20 or 25 minutes for a meal, the charge for which was a dollar or 75 cents, but most frequently the former amount.

"On the steamers our meals are served with the utmost regularity, and all our waiters are China boys, quick of perception; cheerful in their services, and quiet as lambs. Those who turn out early in the morning can get coffee from 7 to 8 o'clock; at 9 a substantial breakfast is served; lunch at 1; dinner at 6, and tea at 8.30. With the thermometer at 66 to 72, it's pretty hard work to respond to all the calls of the gong. Our life on the Pacific is very monotonous; we have scarcely had a sea since we left the Golden Gate of California. Flocks of stamping birds, with wings at least six feet from tip to tip, followed us a long way, but have given up the chase; half a dozen sharks tried once their swimming powers against the Colorado, but we beat them. For three days we have made just the same gauge speed of 206 miles a day; all is tranquil and serene, and in five times 24 hours we made 1,030 miles out of the 4,780 on a straight line to Yokohama. Our monotony has been twice broken by crises of 'Fire' but these crises have only been utilized to call up the officers and crew for exercise; and it is quite amusing to see the China boys rush out from hatchways and a passage available port hole and take up hatchets, buckets, and apply the hose, fore, aft, and amidships. Our good Captain Warsaw commands humanity with stern discipline, and every morning and evening inspects every part of the ship with the keenest eye for dust or irregularity. But of all scrubbers and dusters I never saw the like of John Chapman. In addition to our 50 cabin passengers, including the Japanese Prince and party lately in England, we have about 500 steerage passengers, most of whom are Chinese, returning home to live on the 300 or 400 dollars they have made by gold washing, mining, clothes washing, ironing, and other domestic engagements. All are quiet and gentle, not a rowdy fellow among them.

"The open cars of the American lines afford facilities of contact, and meet the necessities of long journeys far better than the sectional and boxed-up system of English carriages. Conductors have thorough command of trains, and can meet any emergencies of travellers without difficulty. Passengers, too, are provided with many conveniences which cannot be afforded under the English system. The sleeping car and toilet arrangements are necessary adjuncts to a railway ride of one to three thousand miles; and the luggage arrangements are perfect, though a little expensive in the transfer department. Nevertheless, when world is well done most travellers are willing to pay liberally for its performance. When you leave the hotel a baggage express company takes charge of your trunks, &c., and you may walk or ride at discretion to the railroad depot, where luggage is checked by a strap and brass indicator being attached to it, a corresponding brass check being given to its owner. When nearing the place of destination an agent of the Express Company comes through the cars, takes the brass check and gives a receipt for it, and the luggage is promptly taken to the hotel or other address where it is desired to have it delivered; or, if the traveller wishes to go forward by a following train, a transfer is effected, and a new check given. Baggage not wanted can be left at the depot by merely withholding the check until it is claimed. The 'lie over' system is also a great advantage. A traveller takes a through ticket as far as he wishes to travel, but he can break his journey at any intermediate station by simply asking the train conductor for a 'lie over ticket,' and this may be repeated as often as desired. With our through tickets from New York to San Francisco, we tarried a day at Niagara Falls, a day at Detroit, three days at Chicago, and three days at Salt Lake City, and we might have stopped at 50 or 100 other stations if we had desired. The speed of trains is not equal to that of the English lines. The Pacific express of the Union and Central Pacific line, in connexion with the fastest trains east of Chicago, only attains an average of about 19 miles per hour between New York, and San Francisco, making a short stoppage of 20 to 25 minutes three times a day for refreshments, and longer delays at the junctions of lines. It takes about 170 hours to go 3,300 miles, and that includes seven nights in succession in the sleeping car. The ascent of the Rocky Mountains to the height of nearly 9,000 feet, and of the Sierra Nevada to about 8,000 feet, naturally reduces the general average of speed; but the through journey is a wonderful achievement of science, energy, and capital, and our trains consist of four great sleeping cars, and four or five ordinary cars, all full of passengers.

"Hundreds of Americans, with whom it has been my privilege to travel in Europe, have extolled the American system of rail-road travelling for its cheapness and equality. But these are, to say the least, very questionable advantages over our own system of selection and fares. The through fare from New York to San Francisco is about 227 sterling—a fraction under 2d. a mile. A second-class fare is quoted at about 221, nearly 1½ per mile. But to this first-class must be added \$21, or about £4, for sleeping cars; and second-class passengers are not permitted to take sleeping car tickets—a species of exclusiveness which does not comport with Republican equality. Those who think they 'cannot live without it,' can get 'the drink' though in use they constitute the exception. The Americans are free from the slavery of the drinking customs of the table. They eat and drink with every meal; but though the bill of fare generally has a wine list printed on the back, there is no positive obligation to drink, and custom does not sanction the habit of taking wine and strong drinks with meals. The bar is quite a separate arrangement of the hotel, and frequently in the hands of another proprietor. Americans, if they drink at all, frequently 'take a drink at the bar counter before they go into the dining saloon'; but the dinner table is free from that slavery and exactness often seen at English tables where some old and fat Englishman, and told her to walk out of that house. The schoolmaster said he would like to interfere, but I would not let him say a word. He said I was a fool, and I took him down, and made him holler in short order. I talk the strate to him. I told him I'd show how he'd learn my darter grammar. I got the natives together, and I reckoned him off in a hurry, and I reckoned that be no grammar teachin' in these parts soon."

"I have been sending my daughter Nancy to school, and recently I went over to the school to see how she was gettin' along, and I seed things I didn't like by no means. The schoolmaster was larnin' her things entirely out of the line of edification, and as I think, improper. I set a while in that schoolhouse, and I heered one class say their lesson. The lesson that Nancy said was nuttin' but the foolish kind of talk; the redicul' word she said was 'I love.' I looked right at her for being so improper, but she went right on and said, 'thou lovest and he loves.' And I reckoned her never heard such righromore as the love—love, love, love, and neither but love. She said one time 'I did love.' Sez I, 'Who did you love?' The schoolmaster laffed, but I didn't say to be off, and said, 'Who did you want to be off, and said, 'Who did you love, Nancy?'. The schoolmaster said he would love when Nancy had finished the lesson. This sorter pacyed me, and Nancy went on with her awful love talk. It was said and was every word. She said, 'I might, but I would love.' I stopped her again, and said I reckoned I would see about that, and told her to walk out of that house. The schoolmaster tried to interfere, but I would not let him say a word. He said I was a fool, and I took him down, and made him holler in short order. I talk the strate to him. I told him I'd show how he'd learn my darter grammar. I got the natives together, and I reckoned him off in a hurry, and I reckoned that be no grammar teachin' in these parts soon."

THE TEACHING OF GRAMMAR NOT ALLOWED.

"I have been sending my daughter Nancy to school, and recently I went over to the school to see how she was gettin' along, and I seed things I didn't like by no means. The schoolmaster was larnin' her things entirely out of the line of edification, and as I think, improper. I set a while in that schoolhouse, and I heered one class say their lesson. The lesson that Nancy said was nuttin' but the foolish kind of talk; the redicul' word she said was 'I love.' I looked right at her for being so improper, but she went right on and said, 'thou lovest and he loves.' And I reckoned her never heard such righromore as the love—love, love, love, and neither but love. She said one time 'I did love.' Sez I, 'Who did you love?' The schoolmaster laffed, but I didn't say to be off, and said, 'Who did you want to be off, and said, 'Who did you love, Nancy?'. The schoolmaster said he would love when Nancy had finished the lesson. This sorter pacyed me, and Nancy went on with her awful love talk. It was said and was every word. She said, 'I might, but I would love.' I stopped her again, and said I reckoned I would see about that, and told her to walk out of that house. The schoolmaster tried to interfere, but I would not let him say a word. He said I was a fool, and I took him down, and made him holler in short order. I talk the strate to him. I told him I'd show how he'd learn my darter grammar. I got the natives together, and I reckoned him off in a hurry, and I reckoned that be no grammar teachin' in these parts soon."

"The third-class arrangement of the American lines compares very disadvantageously with the English third-class. The emigrant train is worked separately, or consists of cars attached to freight trains, and the time allotted to the journey from New York to San Francisco is about 14 days.

"Hard times for poor settlers who have perhaps sold all they possessed, or borrowed, or depend on charity for the means of getting to a country which owes much of its prosperity to settlers from other lands. We saw an illustration of the troubles of this class in the case of a poor woman and child, who were turned out of the car in which second-class passengers were riding, and would have to wait at a way-side station nearly a day for the emigrant train. Many such, with children, have to spend wretched days and nights on hard boards, with pelicans scanty food, before they reach their destination in the Western States, where they are going to enrich railroad companies by the exploitation of their lands and the new territories of the States. In reference to this class of travellers, and to all the humbler classes, the English system offers decided advantages over the American. The spirited example set by the Midland Company last April, and copied by nearly all others of 'Third class' by all trains, has been the greatest boon ever offered to the large class of travellers whose time is equally valuable to them as that of the wealthy, and who have less money to spend on necessary refreshments on a long journey. This is a matter that must soon engage the consideration of American railroad companies, and they cannot afford to risk their popularity and good repute by allowing John Bull to keep ahead of them.

INSURANCES.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

1831 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

In conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on the 14th instant, allowing Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132 and 133 of the Articles of Association, to take effect from 1st November, 1871, the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to Shareholders or to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premium contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally according to the number of shares held by each.

AGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

General Agents.

1814 Hongkong, 18th February, 1872.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to grant

on behalf of the above Company, Policies

against Fire in First-Class Buildings, to an extent of £10,000.

Two-thirds (2/3rds) upon Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all marine risks charged for insurance, such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

BUSSELL & CO.

Agents.

1815 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant

on behalf of the above Company, Policies